

is described in this clear and lucid manner by that most profound print. The "home market" is increased to a great extent, but "not to any amount," which, by interpretation, means that consumers have paid a great deal more money for less goods. The ingenuity of the argument is precisely that of a financier of the same school with these sagacious reasoners. The worthy in question entered a "grocery," and bought two pounds of crackers, which were promptly put up, when the buyer changed his mind, and asked if he could have a drink for the crackers. "Oh! certainly," said the shopman, throw the crackers into the barrel. Having swallowed the drink he turned to go. "Stop! you have not paid for the drink." "Why! I gave you the crackers for the drink." "Then pay for the crackers." "You've got the crackers in the barrel, do you want pay and the crackers too?"

From the London Times of May 2.

OREGON, TEXAS, AND ENGLAND.

The discussions now going on in the Republic of Texas between the American party, which seeks to be absorbed in the Federal Union of the American States, and the national Texan party, which upholds the independent interest of the new State, are matters of the deepest interest, not only to the annexation question of the present day, but to the future destinies of the continent of North America. If Texas at once flings away her national existence, and makes herself subservient to the policy of the United States, it is highly improbable that any other new State will attain to independence in the Southern regions of North America, and the progress of the dominions of the Cabinet of Washington will be as rapid as the decay of its defenceless and ungoverned Southern neighbors.

More than twenty years have elapsed since Mexico threw off her allegiance to Spain, and during the whole of that period the decline of the nation has been inconceivably great and rapid. The result is now pitiable. The country is stated by a recent observer to be as defenceless as it was in the days of Montezuma. Another Cortez might march with a few hundred men upon the capital; and as for the northern and western provinces, more especially the magnificent territory of California, since the sequestration of the missions and presidios, they are without even the semblance of a government.

The whole white population of California is hardly more than 5000, scattered over 2000 square leagues of territory; the Mexican administration does not even communicate with the province; and to conquer the whole of it would not be more difficult than to take possession of a desert island. In those thinly peopled regions the inhabitants are manifestly unable to defend their territorial rights; and when they have lost the protection of a great power, whose policy is jealous of all encroachments on the future interests of its subjects, they fall an easy prey to a sort of retail invasion, until the sovereignty of the country is filched away, before an effort has been made to challenge the assailant.

The eager, gain-seeking, and roving population of the Western States of the Union are fitted, beyond all the rest of mankind, to carry on this kind of surreptitious warfare. They conquer provinces as the cuckoo steals a nest; and if their regular enterprises be allowed to carry with them all the political consequences of lawful war, it is evident that at no very distant period they will have made themselves masters of all such parts of the North American continent as are not defended by the forces and the resolution of Great Britain. But the conduct of Texas, in the present emergency, will determine whether these political consequences are to be realized or not.

It depends on the acceptance or rejection of the proposed measure of annexation by the people and government of Texas, whether every fresh step of the Anglo-American race is to add citizens and land to the Union; or whether the new States which may be formed in the course of time on either shore of that vast continent may not uphold an independent flag, independent interests and an independent policy.

When we take into consideration the position of Texas, the decline of Mexico, and the future condition of the unappropriated lands and regions lying between the coast of Upper California on the Pacific Ocean and Rio del Norte, it is impossible to doubt that such a country ought to possess an original character and an independent existence. Its annexation to be United States, if that measure be consummated at the present time, would only lead the more surely to the eventual disruption of that wide and imperfectly united confederacy, and to a struggle which would prove injurious to the best interest of the whole continent.

But Texas independent is peculiarly qualified to interpose, as it were, the keystone of an arch between the United States and Mexico, on the one hand, and between the maritime interests of European and American nations on the other. These views are so clear and evident that they will probably have a decisive influence on the Executive Government of Texas, provided the Mexicans can be brought to recognize in a liberal spirit an arrangement which is the sole guarantee of their national existence.

Nor can we believe that this policy will be defeated by the popular emissaries of the United States in Texas, who are avowedly engaged in promoting the work of annexation solely with reference to the interests of their own party in the United States, and to the cause of slavery with which that party is identified.

The part taken by England and France in question—for we are happy to find that most entire concurrence prevails between two great powers by which Texas was recognized in Europe—has been dictated by no such selfish or exclusive objects.

To them individually the annexation of Texas offers no very formidable danger, and her independence promises no very certain or conspicuous advantages.

But they are actuated by a sincere desire to uphold in America that respect for territorial rights which is the only sure basis of peace; and in maintaining the independence of Texas, they may hope to establish an important element in the distribution of power over North America. There, as well as in Europe, an universal dominion is impracticable.

If however, the annexation party be successful, and the patriotic intentions of the President are defeated by the foreign party in the Commonwealth of Texas, that result only opens the door to fresh difficulties of the most serious character. The claim of the United States to Texas is a claim studiously undefined, and purposely obscure; but once admitted, it would be found to embrace the distant shores of American ambition, even on the shores of the Pacific.

Already several attempts have been made by the ministers and officers of the United States to obtain the cession of the great harbors on the coast of California. In 1835, Mr. Forsyth offered to the Mexican government five millions of dollars for the port of San Francisco—one of the finest positions in the world; and a few days later, an American Commodore actually seized, on some pretended rumor of war with Mexico, the town and harbor of Monterey.

The time is now rapidly approaching when the western coast of North America—hitherto the least people, the least productive, and the least frequented portion of the globe—will become the scene of great political interests, and will gradually be animated with the stir of nations and the activity of social life.

The claim to the exclusive possession of the Oregon territory is another indication of the same policy; it will be followed by an attack, either by force or by fraud, on California. On all these points the same unlimited spirit of aggrandizement prevails.

The United States are seeking to subject these future races and States to their dominion, and, without an army, or any of the ordinary instruments of conquest, to extend their sovereignty over nations yet unborn. The scheme for the annexation of Texas is the first decided step made in this direction; but that is only the prelude to their ulterior designs.

For the protection of the British dominions in North America ample means exist; and indeed the possession of the Oregon Territory by the Hudson's Bay Company, under the joint conditions of the convention of 1818, is practically conclusive on the point.

But in provinces in which no European power has any direct concern, the only check to the rapacious encroachments of the United States will be found to consist in the establishment of another energetic and independent power to share the dominion of North America, and such a power we still hope Texas may become.

From the Gallia Mirror.

KINDRED SPIRITS.—Who has not noticed the union with which the British and Whig presses are conducted. How true it is that "kindred spirits seek communion." The big dogs of whiggery, that is, the leaders of the whig party, may talk as much as they please about their true American principles, yet they will not be believed unless they shape their words and actions in accordance with each other. Hear the champion of whiggery in Ohio, Johnny Teesdale second brother to John Bull himself. Then mark the insulting language of British Nabobs, and see the union with which they and Teesdale chord. The blighting of the British nabob upon the policy and rights of our government, is the prelude to a strain that Jonny is the strain itself. And both prelude and strain form the glorious song of the British Whig policy. But here is the prelude: "We consider that we have rights respecting this territory of Oregon, which are clear and irresistible. * If our rights are invaded we are resolved—and we are prepared to maintain them." Speech of Robert Peel in the House of Commons. "The United States government is very apt to provoke quarrels, BUT ILL-PREPARED to carry them on."—British Paper.

Now then we have given you the prelude of British minstrelsy, we will give you the strain of whig minstrelsy. Now, hear Johnny strike his tuneless lyre. "That Great Britain has as much stronger claim to Oregon than we have to Texas, the veriest locofoco in the land must acknowledge, unless completely blinded by bigotry and ignorance. * We rejoice in the belief that there is no imminent danger of collision, for we are BUT ILLY PREPARED for it." O. S. Journal.

What a glorious champion for the advocacy of whig principles this Johnny Teesdale is. He is a fit subject for an American Statesman. We would say, if we were not afraid Johnny would take the hint, that his remarks upon the Oregon and Texas question, bears the very mark of (Cane) Cain.

RASCALS AT LARGE.—Robbery and theft seem to be the order of the day, or rather of the night, on the line of our Canal. A week or two ago the Catholic church at Fort Wayne was broken open, and property to the amount of \$50 stolen—the rascals did not make as good a grab as they had expected. On the night of the 20th inst., the Catholic church in this place was entered by some daring burglar, and articles worth from four to six hundred dollars were taken. Nothing has yet been discovered which affords the least hope of the detection of the thief and the recovery of the property. A trunk containing over \$2,000 was stolen from a public house at Lafayette about two weeks ago. So many bold robberies being committed, is strong evidence that an organized gang of villains is in existence.—Dem. Pharos, Loganport.

MORE RUIN.—We regret to learn from an article in the last Germantown Gazette, that the growth of the town of Miamisburg has been greatly retarded for the last few years, and that too by the failure of a bank in that place—that its expiring groans gave birth to difficulties and embarrassments, which crippled many of its most wealthy citizens. This, however, we conclude, is not the kind of ruin predicted in the election of Mr. Polk. The good people of Miamisburg, we judge, will take very little interest in the establishment of another bank to cripple, in its expiring groans, their energies and prosperity. This calamity is left for others who have not learned the truth and beauty of the old adage, "A burnt child," &c. We do not hear of any movements of new banks at Gallipolis, Urbana, West Union, Granville, Wooster, or any of the other places included in the burnt district. The reasons are doubtless as easily surmised as related.—Dayton Empire.

QUITE APPROPRIATE!—Mr. Clay, in a late letter to some eastern ladies, very graciously acknowledges the receipt of a present of a fine silver waiter.

It strikes us that the ladies have played off upon "gullant Harry" a very sly sarcasm. Where is there such a waiter as Henry Clay?—a more polished waiter?—a waiter of more elegant stuff?—a waiter of longer service?—a waiter that has waited more and to less purpose?—a waiter that is still a waiter, and by the irrevocable laws of fate is ever doomed to be a waiter!

Ah! these vintners!—their's was the very acuteness of cruelty!

No! more of that, Hal, No! thou lovest me!"—Chn. Eng.

BANKING UNDER THE NEW LAW.—The Bank Commissioners have been in session since yesterday, in this city. Two members are absent, but a quorum is present there is no delay in the transaction of business. Application has been filed for one branch of the State Bank at Dayton, and two more, it is expected, will be made from this city, before the close of the present session of the board. There are two applications under the independent system from Cleveland, and one at Geauga. These, together with those approved at the former session of the board come under what is known generally as the free banking system. There are five branches of the State Bank organized.—Seven are necessary to the organization of a State Bank. There is now no doubt that both systems will be in operation in a short time.—Ohio State Journal.

As anticipated in our last, two branches of the State Bank have been organized in this city, and filed their application before the Commissioners on Saturday last. The "Exchange Bank of Columbus" has a capital of \$100,000. More was subscribed, but the full amount of stock allowed to this district has been already taken up or will be shortly. The "Franklin Branch of Columbus," has a capital of \$150,000.—Ohio State Journal.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ZANESVILLE.—We learn from a passenger in the eastern coach who reached here this afternoon, that the Putnam Bridge, (crossing the Muskingum from Zanesville to Putnam,) was set on fire about two o'clock, this morning, and consumed, together with Mr. Bowman's mill, valued at some \$15,000. Ten thousand bushels of wheat were in the mill. It is supposed to have been set on fire, but the incendiary has not yet been discovered.—O. S. Journal.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF IOWA.—The returns of the late vote in Iowa on the Constitution, gives the following result:
For the Constitution.....6,023
Against it.....7,019

Majority against the Constitution.....996
This result shows that the present population of Iowa must be nearly one hundred thousand.

ESCAPE FROM JAIL.—Leroy Maxon, one of the persons charged with the murder of Mr. Edwards, escaped from the jail of Chillicothe, on the morning of the 17th inst. The Sheriff offers \$100 reward for his arrest. It is supposed that he had help from accomplices outside of the jail. John Smith alias John Hunt, escaped at the same time. \$50 reward is offered for his arrest.

Another great race came off over the Camden course on the 30th of May, between Fashion and Peytona, in which Fashion was triumphant, beating her rival about three lengths both heats. The time however, was not so quick as before, owing, it is said, to the track being heavy and the weather warm. The first heat was won in 7 minutes, 48 seconds, and the second in 7 minutes, 57 seconds.

Shortly before the race a staging that was crowded with spectators gave way, injuring more or less some twenty-five or thirty persons, some seriously but none fatally.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LAFAYETTE.—On the night of the 26th ult., a little before 12 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the stables in the rear of the American House, which destroyed them, together with the tavern and five or six other buildings. The loss is stated by the Journal to be between twelve and fifteen thousand dollars, with very little insurance.

TEXAS.—The Washington Union, speaking of the recent intelligence from Texas, says "It is now reduced to the certainty of a fixed fact, that Texas will accept the terms of annexation proposed in the resolutions of the American Congress."

A number of Santa Fe Traders lately arrived at St. Louis, bringing with them \$56,000 in specie.

THE KALIDA VENTURE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1845.

DEMOCRATS! KEEP IT IN MIND.
That the law passed by the Whigs last winter creating the State Bank of Ohio must be speedily and utterly REPEALED.

DEMOCRATS OF THE NORTHWEST ATTEND!

The following call for a convention in this County to appoint Delegates to a State Convention to be held on the fourth of July next, at Columbus, will we hope, be promptly attended to by our citizens. "The importance of a speedy and efficient organization of the Democratic party in Ohio, to oppose and correct the iniquitous measures passed by the Whig Legislature last winter, is very manifest; and uniformity of action can best be effected by a Convention, which, representing the entire Democracy of the State, shall in a deliberate and authentic form, present the views of the Democratic party upon the important question now before the people of this State."

We hope the Central Committee of Williams, Paulding and Henry Counties take prompt action in this matter.—There never was a period when ardent and efficient action, bold counsel, and unwavering fidelity was more required from the Democracy; when the contest against Whiggery and corrupt Banking needed to be maintained with more vigor, than the present. This is not a time for soft and silken language in relation to Banking and the other great questions of difference between us and our opponents, and the union of effort and of views which such a Convention would produce can not fail in being of the greatest advantage in the coming struggle with Whiggery. It will awaken our energies and recall us to the task we have to perform before we can root out the Ups influence of the Whig legislative measures of last winter and restore to the State a sound currency and steady system of trade. The movement, as will be seen, by reference to another column originated in Jefferson County, and has thus far received the active concurrence of the most honest and efficient Democratic Journals in the State. Democrats be up and doing.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

A County Convention of the Democracy of the county of Putnam will be held at Columbus Grove, on Saturday, the 1st instant, to choose delegates to a convention to be held at Columbus, on the 4th of July next, to consult on the better organization of the party to oppose and correct the iniquitous measures of the Whig Legislature of last winter, and to give unity and efficiency to the views of the Democracy at this crisis.
T. R. McCLEURE,
June 12, 1845. Ch'n. Central Com.

On our first page will be found the Prospectus of the Union, the new Organ of the present Democratic National Administration. It is a lengthy document but will repay an attentive perusal. Mr. Ritchie, late of the Richmond Enquirer, is the Editor of the new Journal; he is well known throughout the Union as one of the oldest and ablest Democratic Editors in the United States. His principles are of the Jefferson school, and have ever been firmly and rigidly maintained. But read the prospectus.

BANK MORALITY.

A little thieving is a dangerous part;
But bank defaulting is a noble art;
'Tis vile to rob a hen roost of a hen,
But, thousands plundering, Swifts are gentlemen!

THE CROPS.—The prospect of the wheat crop in Michigan was never better than at present. The wheat crop throughout New York gives a cheering prospect of an abundant harvest. In this State and Indiana the case is different, though if we should have a few more showers it would save our crops from being utterly lost. During the past week we had several showers which give an improved appearance to the crops in this vicinity. We hope they were general.

THE EXPORT OF WHEAT—FOREIGN COMPETITION.

We perceive that a series of articles upon the above subject from the Cincinnati Chronicle—a neutral paper, we believe—are going the rounds, with no designed neutral tendency. It is assumed that as the United States is not the only nation that can compete in supplying the vacuum for wheat in Great Britain, therefore in the event of the change of her corn laws no material increase of exports would take place from this country. They say:

"The Polish wheat is shipped from Dantzick. The German wheat is shipped from Hamburg. Now let us compare the prices of wheat at those ports with the prices of wheat in the city of New York, and we shall see how the matter stands: Average price at Dantzick is 34s. English, per quarter of eight bushels. The average price of wheat in Hamburg for ten years, was 27s. English, per quarter. The average price at Odessa is 34s., but it is often lower. The average price of wheat at New York is, of late years, set down at \$1.05. The comparative result stands thus:

In New York, wheat, per bushel.....\$1.05
In Dantzick " " " ".....1.02
In Odessa " " " ".....1.02
In Hamburg " " " ".....81

"In the principal ports there is but little difference in price apparently; but the price of freight from New York to Liverpool is from six to ten cts. higher than from Dantzick. The result is that there is a continual difference in price in favor of Dantzick over New York."

"The actual exports from the United States and imports into Great Britain show what this competition is precisely. It shows that of the imports into Great Britain only about one fourth have been from the United States. Thus, in the year 1831, (taken at random) the imports of wheat and flour into Great Britain were as follows:

	Bushels
Russia.....	3,616,000
Prussia.....	2,309,000
Germany.....	2,048,000
France.....	825,000
Denmark.....	450,000
Italy.....	2,025,000
Spain.....	1,250,000
United States.....	3,704,000

It appears then taking their own facts and figures that notwithstanding the present high duties, virtually denying to a large portion of the English population a supply of the staff of life, it is conceded that we export one-fourth of the total of English foreign consumption. It would seem but reasonable to suppose that in the event of a change in the English Corn laws we would still hold at least this proportion to all other nations—nay more. Beyond a certain amount, nearly that above stated, England, we think, would give us the preference. The Russian producers are serfs, and consequently, but small consumers of British manufactures, and Germany has home manufactures nearly suf-

ficient for her wants, whereas our imports (say Blackwood's Magazine) exceed those of these grain-growing countries, as thirty or forty to one. From this cause England will be better able to purchase our surplus produce than that of these nations, because she can pay us in goods, while beyond a certain amount European nations would require gold and silver—a consequence which would soon equalize prices. Again the present production of Russia and Germany is near the maximum, while that of this country is not half developed.

In a few years England will reach that point when her soil under any system will be inadequate to furnish sufficient food for her population. She must then depend on her exports of manufactures for her returns of food; that she can pay gold and silver for the surplus demanded is impossible, and she will necessarily be determined in her purchases by the amount of her trade with other nations. In all this our proportion will be largely increased, in spite of the present difference in prices and facilities. At present, McCulloch states, that American Wheat is not purchased till the stock of northern Wheat is exhausted in the market. If this is the fact and northern production is now insufficient to supply the English market will it be likely to compete with the United States in the event of increased demand? But the whole coloring of these facts is given to prove a necessity for taxing our Western farmers 50 or 100 per cent. for the benefit of the Eastern manufacturer; who it is assumed is the only reliable purchaser of our surplus production. If so, we are badly off; manufacturers bear so small a proportion to the rest of the population that we fear they will be supplied from Eastern markets to our exclusion, giving us no return for the increased prices we pay for their advantage.

WHAT IS OUR DESTINY?

A few years since and the statesmen of Europe scarce thought of the United States of America otherwise than as destined to a short and dwindling existence, amidst anarchy and confusion to sink into despotism; another example of the folly of men attempting self-government, or seeking more freedom than kings by divine right think fit to accord. It is true we had humbled the British lion in our birth struggle, but this was overlooked, even by the conquered nation themselves, as if our victory and freedom had been a matter of grace rather than of necessity. But time passed on—our rights were again trampled and the navy of England, invincible hitherto, was defeated, too often and too effectually for it to be excused by any subterfuge of national vanity. On land, the closing scene of strife, if there had been no other—when the flower of England's army left the "beauty and booty" of New Orleans safe, after having met such defeat as the victors of the peninsular war could ill brook—was a sufficient test that the young freemen of the west, untutored in the art of war, were more than a match for the trained bands of Europe. The old world but lately absorbed in combating the greatest captain of modern times, now, on the return of peace, had time to look westward, and found, as if created by magic, a mighty nation, free, enduring, and prosperous. They found in our people a capacity equal to any emergency—an energy, sleepless and untiring—they discovered the stars and stripes of our banner floating at the mast head of merchant ships in every port and sea on the globe; and tyrants trembled on their thrones, for they discerned in the excellence of our institutions, attaining for the people happiness and for the nation greatness, the existence of a more potent enemy to their despotic power than they had ever feared in the restless ambition of Napoleon. Prophecy was now silent as to our future, except when some free-shouldered poet opened his mental vision to our rising glories. America became at once and still remains the object of the fear, hope, hate and desire of the monarchs and the millions of the earth.

We are led to make these remarks by an article which we this day publish from the London Times, by which it will be seen that the acquisition of Texas is only looked upon as the first step to undisturbed possession of the whole southern and western territory of North America. The northern portion would have been added—for the law that ignorance must succumb to knowledge, and anarchy or despotism to the influences of freedom, is as certain to be exemplified in Canada and Nova Scotia as in Mexican California—but British pride forbade the necessary conclusion. The complaint that our acquisitions are not stained with blood or cruelty is in place from England, whose butcheries in India and China of defenceless thousands contrasts, we acknowledge, with our peaceful offer to a nation freely to unite with us and become one people.

But while we rejoice at the ultimate spread of the Anglo-American race, bringing peace and order in its train—its territories, washed by two oceans, possessed of mighty rivers, untold mineral resources, with a soil and climate of every variety, all combining to furnish whatever luxury, taste or necessity demand—while we cannot but feel that our physical road to greatness is daily becoming more broad and easy, the question for us itself. Are the moral and political influences at work those most likely to perpetuate our prosperity and freedom? The influences acting now are to be felt by hundreds of millions at no distant day. Do we rightly appreciate our position and the consequences of false principles being extended over this vast continent? We doubt we do not.

Already we have achieved independence from European administration, and from the corroding hierarchies of the old world, which have long ago destroyed all vital religion, wherever their power extended; but we have imported the system of indirect taxation, the principles of monopoly, the protection of one class called manufacturers at the expense of all the others, and eagerly pursue it, notwithstanding the prominent consequences of its wickedness and folly. England has retained it till her manufacturing districts present a population whose ignorance, moral degradation and squalid wretchedness, are without parallel on the globe. France has taxed her people enormously to raise home productions, inferior to what commerce, if free, would exchange on more equal terms; in proof of this her culture of the beet root for the manufacture of sugar, which yields an inferior article at an increased price, while the soil and labor used in its cultivation if directed to